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from a specimen or specimens collected by him only once and in the vicinity of Halle. *Tessellina pyramidata* of modern authors is said by K. Müller and others not to occur within the boundaries of Germany. Willdenow, however, believed his plant to be the same as Micheli's *Riccia media obscure virens*, etc. and cited Micheli's description and figure and Dillenius's copy of Micheli's figure. And this incidental and mistaken reference to Micheli's work in connection with the publication of the second species of *Tessellina* mentioned by Dumortier is all that "Tessellina" in the modern sense hangs upon. In other words, the genus *Tessellina* was originally based upon two species, of which the first and the evident type was the plant for which Raddi had previously established the genus *Corsinia*, and of which the second, interpreted by description rather than by alleged synonymy, was a genuine *Riccia*. It is true that Dumortier afterwards essentially modified and reformed his genus *Tessellina*, but meanwhile the *Oxymitra* of Bischoff had been established in a manner approved by all the modern rules of nomenclature. The name *Oxymitra* is, however, unfortunately, in current use for a genus of Annonaceae, but that, as a generic name, dates from 1855, though the name appears to have been proposed by Blume for a section as early as 1829¹¹, the date of the founding of *Oxymitra* Bisch.

The great state of Texas offers an almost unexplored field so far as its less conspicuous bryophytes are concerned and from the collections being made at Austin and elsewhere by Dr. M. S. Young and Dr. F. McAllister, and at College Station by Dr. F. H. Blodgett it is manifest that the state is especially well supplied with the Ricciaceae. Peculiarly interesting species of *Riccia* proper have been found there by these botanists and it is possible that some of them may form the subject of a later communication to the BRYOLOGIST.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN,
BRONX PARK, NEW YORK CITY.

HENRY WILLEY.

In connection with the publication of a new species of lichen in the May issue of the BRYOLOGIST it is fitting that mention should be made of the noted lichenist for whom this plant is named, Mr. Henry Willey. Born in Geneseo, New York, July 10, 1824, he died at South Weymouth, Massachusetts, March 15, 1907. At first a teacher in the Mattapoisett schools, he later became editor of *The Standard*, New Bedford, Massachusetts, but from his boyhood days he had been a collector and student of the lichens and was a pupil of Edward Tuckerman, whose last work he edited. As a man it is said that he was exceedingly diffident and peculiar, living mainly in seclusion with his books and collections

¹¹ Le Jolis (Mém. Soc. Nat. Cherbourg 29: 152. 1894), giving this date as 1828, has made this a ground for giving up *Oxymitra* as a genus of Hepaticae.

for his only companions, and had but few friends outside of a wide circle of botanical friends.



Mr. Willey's first paper on lichens appeared in 1867 and from that time until 1898 various publications appeared to the number of at least twenty-six. His crowning work, however, was "An Enumeration of the Lichens Found in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and its Vicinity from 1862 to 1892," spoken of by Professor Fink as "the best piece of local work ever accomplished on American lichens." Of new species Willey described but twenty-six, but it must be remembered that all his earlier finds were turned over to Tuckerman and described by the latter, while not till after Tuckerman's death did Willey describe his own finds. Willey's herbarium numbered well towards 10,000 specimens and is one of the best lichen collections gotten together by an individual student of American lichens. This herbarium, sold to the government according to his wishes, is now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

In honor of Mr. Willey stands Müller's genus *Willeya* and also *Pyrenula Willeyana*, while Tuckerman named for him *Lecanora Willeyi*, and in the present issue of the BRYOLOGIST is to be found *Ramalina Willeyi* Howe.

A highly appreciative article by Dr. R. H. Howe, Jr., was published in the *New Bedford Sunday Standard*, July 20, 1913, giving among other things considerable interesting information as to the personal habits and character of Mr. Willey; and in *Mycologia* 6: 49-53, March, 1914, has appeared an article entitled "Henry Willey—A Memoir," by Professor Bruce Fink. The latter article contains a complete list of Mr. Willey's papers on lichens. The writer of the present note is indebted to both of these articles for his information and would further express his thanks to the Editor of the *New Bedford Standard* for the loan of the cut, here reproduced in a smaller size.

O. E. J.

NOTEWORTHY LICHENS FROM MAINE—II. (*Concluded*)

G. K. MERRILL

***Lecanora* (*Placodium*.) *Baumgartneri* (Zahl.) Merl. comb. nov. (*Caloplaca* (*Amphiloma*) *Baumgartneri* Zahl. in Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wein. vol. XLVIII, 1898, S. 366.)**

Thallus spreading, compounded of small thalli running together, minutely radiate-laciniate, the radii commonly obliterated centrally by numerous apothec-